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6 Weeks after War PLO Holds Off U.S. Supplied Israel as International Support Grows

Messages of Thanks from Arafat And Gaddafy

DPRK President Kim Il Sung received a message from Yasser Arafat, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization and Commander-in-Chief of the Palestine Revolutionary Armed Forces, in reply to his message sent to the latter in expression of solidarity with the Palestinian people's struggle against the Israeli aggressors' armed invasion of southern Lebanon and Palestinian bases there.

The reply message dated July 3 reads:

Revolutionary greetings to you.

I received with reverence and interest a message sent by you expressing solidarity of yourself, your Party, Government and people with the just struggle of the combatants of the Palestine Revolution and the national movement of Lebanon against the 30 day long barbaric invasion of the United States and Israel.

The political and military struggle waged so far has drawn a demarcation line between our Palestinian people, the Lebanese people and genuine friends of our Arab nation and the real enemies of freedom and peace.

The aggressors mobilized all the U.S.-supplied munitions and equipment while concealing the fact that the aim of the aggressive operations is not only to realize their racist existence but also to force the U.S. colonialist plan on the Middle East area.

It is nobody's secret that this attack is aimed at annihilating the Palestine Liberation Organization, the Palestinian people in Lebanon and the Lebanese people that are standing in the way of the imperialist manoeuvres to realize domination over this area, form an alliance, plunder resources and put up a puppet there.

The fascist enemy, with the cooperation of reactionary forces and Kataev forces, blockaded Beirut from the ground, sea and sky, occupied the area of the presidential palace in Lebanon and, with the purpose of destroying the residential quarters, shelled and bombed the city from the ground, sea and sky, killing or wounding hundreds of citizens.

The enemy is waging a poisonous gas warfare to subdue and render homeless those who have survived.

Despite all this, the fighting spirit of our combatants determined to win final victory over the U.S. imperialists and the Zionists' aggressive forces with the support of all the friends of the world on our side is rising higher.

Our combatants are still fighting the Zionist aggression forces and, despite the enemy's barbaric destruction and massacre, have dealt a telling blow at the aggression forces as the enemy has admitted.

The enemy's barbaric destruction and slaughter went the length of destroying three big towns of Lebanon, Sayda, Tyre and Nabatyeh, 30 villages and 14 Palestine refugee camps. As a result, 800,000 people are wandering homeless, 10,000 compatriots killed or wounded and 30,000 missing at present.

I express thanks once again to you, in my own name and in the name of all our Palestinian people and Lebanese people, for your principled and unshakable stand reflecting the spirit of solidarity among peoples who love freedom and independence.

Our people will always remember all the steps taken by your Party and the Government and people of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea under your wise leadership to defend our just struggle.

We are sure of victory.

We will fight firmly joining hands with you, the great leader and a dear friend of our Palestinian people and Arab nation.

We wish your people under your wise leadership progress and prosperity.

Till the victory of the revolution!

. . . . . .

President Kim Il Sung received a message of thanks from Moammer El Gaddafy, leader of the Great September 1 Revolution of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, for the statement of the DPRK Government that the DPRK would render all forms of support and encouragement including dispatch of volunteers to the fighting Arab peoples if they request.

The message dated June 30 reads:

I express our deepest thanks to Your Excellency and the Party, Government and people of your country for the stand manifested by Your Excellency that you are ready to send volunteers to fight in Lebanon against aggression of Zionism and the United States.

I wish Your Excellency good health and a long life as well as the friendly Korean people constant progress and prosperity.

Despite its blitzkrieg and quick win plan, Israel has disastrously failed to achieve its objective in the most bloody war, which has been raging for more than 40 days compared with the last five-day or 7-day wars.

With PLO effectively holding off U.S.-supported Israel Zionists, the tide of the war has dramatically changed to the disadvantage of Jerusalem.

The U.S. Government plan to send Marines has so far failed to materialize.

The war of attrition and political maneuvering have began to sabotage the Zionists.

Against this course of events the DPRK is the first non-Arab country to commit itself to full identification with the PLO, the Palestinian and other Arab peoples.

The DPRK stand has been warmly welcomed and appreciated by the Arab world, including the PLO.

The Libyan leader Moammer El Gaddafy in his cable to President Kim Il Sung thanked him for the decision of the Government to send volunteers.

Mr. Gaddafy said, "I express our deepest thanks to Your Excellency and the Party, Government and people of your country for the stand manifested by Your Excellency that you are ready to send volunteers to fight in Lebanon against aggression of Zionism and the United States."

The June 29 government statement stressed:

"The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea solemnly declares that if the Palestinian and other fighting Arab peoples request, it will extend every form of support and encouragement to them including the dispatch of volunteers.

"We regard it as a bounden internationalist duty of a brother and comrade-in-arms standing on the common front against imperialism and for independence."

PLO Chairman Arafat, expressing appreciation of President Kim Il Sung's June 12 message of solidarity, said in his July 3 message:

"The political and military struggle waged so far has drawn a

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WPK Letter to Arab Baath Party

The Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea sent a letter to the National Leadership of the Arab Socialist Baath Party in reply to its letter dated June 11, 1982, which came in connection with the occupation of large area of the Lebanese territory by the Israeli expansionists and their further aggravation of the Middle East situation.

The reply letter says in part:

The outrageous aggression of the Israeli aggressors is a brigandish act aimed at stifling the just cause of the Palestinian and Syrian peoples in wanton violation of the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Lebanon and a criminal act gravely menacing peace and security in this region.

This also clearly shows that they are aggressors and most dangerous bellicose elements who stoop to any aggressive act to attain their expansionist aim.

It is none other than the U.S. imperialists who instigated Israel to the reckless aggression against Lebanon this time. This shows that they are the ringleader of aggression and war, international gendarme and common enemy of mankind.

With nothing can they conceal this stark fact or cover up their true color as a criminal who has manipulated Israel's aggression on Lebanon.

Our Party and people vehemently denounce the unscrupulous aggressive acts of the U.S. imperialists and Zionists and strongly demand that the Israeli expansionists stop at once the reckless military action and withdraw without delay from Lebanon and all other Arab lands they occupied.

We express full support and militant solidarity for Syrian, Palestinian and Lebanese peoples and all other Arab peoples in their courageous struggle for repulsing the Israeli aggressors and defending the dignity and territorial integrity of the Arab nation.

Our Party has always rendered active support and encouragement to the just cause of the Arab peoples.

The Government of our Republic sincerely discussed the new grave crisis in the Middle East and solemnly declared that it would extend all forms of support and encouragement including dispatch of volunteers if requested by the Arab peoples to strengthen assistance to the fighting Arab comrades-in-arms.

We also declared that we are ready to give all sorts of help if our help is needed in taking measures for rescuing the Palestinian resistance fighters encircled in Beirut.

Our Party considers it a bounden internationalist duty of a brother and comrade-in-arms standing on the common front against imperialism and for independence.

Our Party and people will regard the cause of the Syrian and other fraternal Arab peoples as their own in the future, too, and invariably render active support and encouragement to the struggle of the Arab Socialist Baath Party and Arab peoples, firmly standing on their side in the struggle against the aggression of the U.S. imperialists and Israeli expansionists and for taking back the occupied territory.

U.S. Exodus from S. Korea Urged

A new study published by the Institute of Foreign Policy Analysis in Washington advocates withdrawing most United States ground forces from Europe and south Korea and relying more on sea power to defend American interests abroad.

The study recommends that the United States modernize south Korean forces, then withdraw American troops.

The study reflects a spreading sentiment in Congress to Europe and Asia and to make Europeans and Asians assume responsibility for most of their own conventional defense.

That sentiment, according to congressional officials, is expected to become stronger later this year and next year as more demands for restraint on military spending are heard in an effort to cut the federal deficit.

"The time has come for the United States to begin withdrawing most of its ground forces from Europe and to adopt a global strategy based on sea power and the ability to project power from sea to shore" the study said.

The two-part study, "U.S. Strategy at the Crossroads," was written by Jeffrey Record, a specialist in military affairs and consultant to the Senate Armed Services Committee, and Robert J. Hanks, a retired rear admiral and a political-military analyst.

Female Workers of U.S. Company Stage Sitdown

Forty-six female workers at a Seoul plant of Data Control Korea Inc. July 10 staged an hour-long sitdown in front of the labor ministry demanding the reinstatement of their former union leaders, who had been fired in March.

They also opposed a rumored plan by Data Control to shut down the Seoul plant.

Three of them were arrested on July 14 on charges of staging the demonstration.

In early June, some 180 workers of the company staged a powerful sitdown strike in demand of the reinstatement of dismissed fellow workers, holding hostage two American executives.

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Building of Socialist Economy and Its Development (13)

IV. Realization of Socialist Industrialization

2. Process of Socialist Industrialization

(Continued from the previous issue)

The DPRK began its full-scale socialist industrialization after the Korean War, particularly during the 5-Year Plan (1957-1960) period. However, the line of socialist industrialization originates in the construction line of an independent national economy put forward by the North Korean Provisional People's Committee (a government of the dictatorship of the proletariat) which was formed in 1947.

Consequently, it can be said that its socialist industrialization dates back to the post-liberation reconstruction period (1947-1950). The post-war 5-Year Plan and the 7-Year Plan (1961-1970) followed it as a full-scale development stage and the 6-Year Plan (1971-1976) and the present 2nd 7-Year Plan (1978-84) are a period of consolidation of successful socialist industrialization.

(1) Post-Liberation Reconstruction Period

The post-liberation reconstruction period or the early transition period, demanded two main economic tasks. One was to reconstruct the economy by eliminating all the remnants of the colonial period, and the other was to lay foundations for an independent national economy, by strengthening the state-run sectors of the economy.

Even in the early transition period, to meet the requirements, the policy of redressing colonial economic imbalance was followed by accelerating the construction and development of several industrial branches and by increasing the production of daily necessities. This strengthened relations among different industries.

In agriculture, emphasis was placed not only on boosting grain production but also on raising the output of handicraft and strengthening livestock breeding and sericulture, in order to meet the needs of light industry. This policy was thoroughly implemented under annual plans in 1947 and 1948 and in the 2-Year Plan in 1949-1950.

However, economic development was obstructed by many difficulties. The economy was backward, while raw materials, natural resources and funds were not sufficient. There were few reliable technicians and skilled workers.

In addition, because of the country's division the northern part of Korea was severed from the agriculture and light industry which were mainly developed in south Korea. The economic imbalance aggravated further.

Despite these difficulties, targets of the plans were successfully achieved. In 1947, the output of the state-run industrial sector was 2.5 percent higher than the planned target. The area of land under cultivation was up 4 percent over the plan, and the total grain production rose 180,000 tons over the previous year. This was the beginning of the DPRK's efforts to solve its food problem.

In 1948, of the total industrial output, that of the state-run and cooperative industrial sectors increased by 50.6 percent over 1947. The total grain output rose by 600,000 tons over the previous year. This exceeded by 10.4 percent the pre-liberation record figure attained in 1939. During the two annual plans, once destroyed factories and enterprises were mostly reconstructed and foundations were laid for a proper development of the national economy.

It was the main tasks of the 2-Year Plan of 1949-1950 to raise all the economic sectors to their 1944-levels and to fulfill all the reconstruction tasks. The targets were surpassed in 1949 and the 1950 targets were also fully attained. The gross industrial output was 3.37 times in 1949 than in 1946. The socialist industrial sector came to represent 90 percent of the total industrial production. Particularly noteworthy was the fact that many machine-building factories and light industrial factories were newly built.

Machine production jumped 2.47 times, light industrial output rose 1.53 times, against 1944. Grain output also climbed 39.9 percent over 1946 (2.654 million tons).

In the post-liberation reconstruction period, industry and agriculture were reconstructed and were raised to their pre-liberation levels.

Economic rehabilitation was basically implemented. This prepared conditions for the construction of foundations of socialism.

(2) Post-War Rehabilitation And Development Period

The 1950-1953 Korean War was the severest trial for the newly-born DPRK.

Its economy suffered the heaviest blow during the war. Most industrial buildings and cultural facilities were destroyed. More than 8,700 factories and enterprises were bombed. The total industrial production dropped to 64 percent of its former capacity. Particularly, power generation capacity sank to only 26 percent, coal 18 percent and steel 18 percent of the pre-war levels. More than 25 percent of the total arable land was bombed. Agricultural production capacity declined to 76 percent of the pre-war level. The economic war damage totaled 420 billion won (in old won). Americans left these words– "Korea will not be reconstructed even in 100 years."

After the war, Koreans again faced the tasks of rehabilitating and developing the devastated national economy in a short period, and of raising the people's living standard. Just after the cease-fire, or on August 5, 1953, the basic economic construction line–to give priority to the development of heavy industry, while simultaneously developing light industry and agriculture– was defined at a plenary meeting of the CC of the WPK.

The national economy was rehabilitated and developed in three stages – the preparation stage, the three-year reconstruction stage in which all the economic sectors were planned to be raised to the pre-war levels, and the five-year plan stage in which foundations were established for socialist industrialization.

These plans were obstructed by several difficult problems. Many anti-Party elements and revisionists and doctrinarians hindered them, saying "When people are living in difficult conditions, only heavy industry has been developed," "Machines can not produce rice," and "No other country has carried out such a policy."

However, preparations and arrangements were made by the end of 1953, and the 3-Year Plan (1954-1956) for post-war national reconstruction and development started in 1954.

The main tasks of the 3-Year Plan were (1) to reconstruct industry and agriculture and raise them to their pre-war levels, (2) to develop all sectors of the national economy, techniques, culture and arts and (3) to construct economic foundations for raising the people's living standard.

These tasks aimed not only at raising the national economy to its pre-war level but also at guaranteeing priority-basis development of heavy industry together with light industry and agriculture and at developing the sectors relating to the raising of the people's living standard, in order to lay foundations for socialist industrialization.

The total industrial output was planned to increase 2.6 times (production of means of production 3.1 times and that of consumer goods 2 times) in the period. Agricultural output was planned to be raised to its pre-war level through increase in use of farming machines.

The industrial output target was attained in two years and eight months. In 1956, the total industrial output increased 2.8 times over 1953. The average annual industrial growth rate was 42 percent. Principal industrial products were rapidly increased in output. In 1953-1956, electricity output jumped 5 times, coal 5.5 times, farming machines 11.1 times, cement 22.5 times, cotton fibers 3.5 times and marine products 3 times. The industrial system was also well balanced. Of the total industrial output, that of machine-building industry and metallurgical industry which accounted for 1.6 percent in 1944, rose to 8.1 percent in 1949 and 17.3 percent in 1956. Imbalance in the location of industries was completely rectified as many industrial establishments were newly built in different places.

Many successes were also attained in agriculture. As of 1956, 15,825 agricultural cooperative societies were organized, comprising about 80.9 percent of the total rural households. Agricultural production grew 1.4 times. At the end of the 3-Year Plan, production exceeded the pre-war level.

The most important success was that the socialist economic form came to be dominant in all the spheres of the national economy. State-run and cooperative factories represented 98 percent of the total industrial production in 1956 from 90.7 percent in 1949 and 96.1 percent in 1953. State-run farms and stock-breeding farms also increased in number.

During the 3-Year Plan, the national economy was raised to its pre-war level and its colonial imbalance and technical backwardness were basically overcome. This greatly contributed toward the construction of socialism.

Workers of the Rakwon Machine Factory, North Pyongan Province, assembling the country's first excavator in 1958.

(3) 5-Year Plan

It was the main tasks of the 5-Year Plan to strengthen the foundation for socialism and to basically resolve the problems of food, clothing and housing.

The targets set were completion of agricultural cooperativization and socialist transformation of private commerce and industry, and establishment of the bases of socialist industrialization, as well as the basic solution of food, clothing and housing problems. Among them, the most important was to establish a complete socialist economic system, by achieving the socialist transformation of relations of production.

To fulfill these tasks, it was necessary to give priority to the development of heavy industry, while attaching importance to overall industrial development, complete elimination of colonial economic imbalance and removal of backward technical equipment.

In the development of heavy industry, stress was placed on the branches directly related to agriculture and light industry. Since the main tasks of the 5-Year Plan were to construct foundations for socialist industrialization and to solve the problems of the people's food, clothing and housing, these two objectives had to be attained in an organized and integrated way.

Successes in the 5-Year Plan were of great significance for accelerating socialist construction.

When the country started the 5-Year Plan, it encountered many difficulties again. In 1956-1957, the U.S. and the Syngman Rhee junta waged "anti-communist" campaigns, stepping up frantic agitation for "northward invasion."

Anti-Party and anti-revolutionary elements stood against the Government, together with revisionists and big-power chauvinists. In addition, the country was lacking in materials and funds needed for the 5-Year Plan. However, the DPRK had to solve these problems domestically through its own effort.

At a plenary meeting of the CC of the WPK held in December 1956, the policy of accelerating socialist construction and concrete measures to fulfill the tasks of the first year of the 5-Year Plan were discussed and presented to the people. It also put forward its economic slogans including "self-reliance" and "maximum production and maximum economy" and stressed the importance of leading the people so that they could display their enthusiasm for economic construction. It decided to send cadres to the countryside in order to strengthen ties with them.

The President's personal visit to the Kangson Steel Complex followed this meeting. Later, the Chollima movement, a response of the workers of Kangson Steel Complex to the President's appeal, came to represent the Party's line for socialist construction.

The socialist renovation movement symbolized by the Chollima movement made it possible to attain the industrial targets two and a half years ahead of schedule. At the end of the 1960's, all the planned targets were fully attained or exceeded.

The most prominent success was the completion of the cooperativization of agriculture and socialist transformation of commerce and industry. This resulted in the establishment of socialist relations of production in all areas of the national economy.

As mentioned before, the cooperativization of agriculture was carried out on a full scale during the 3-Year Plan (1953-1956) period and its completion stage started in 1957. Under the 5-Year Plan, together with the cooperativization of agriculture, socialist transformation of private commerce and industry including small commodity production in the rural areas was accelerated so that the cooperativization was completed in August 1958.

Together with the socialist transformation of relations of production, production capacity was also rapidly increased. The target of boosting industrial output 260 percent was attained in only two and a half years. In 1957-1960, industrial production rose 3.5 times, with the annual average growth rate reaching 36.6 percent. Together with the development of production, industry strengthened its role in the national economy. In 1960 the industrial sectors represented 70 percent of the total national industrial and agricultural output.

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Ratio of Industrial and Agricultural Output

	1946	1949	1953	1956	1960
Gross Industrial & Agricultural Output	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Industrial Output	28.2	46.7	42.5	60.1	70.7
Agricultural Output	71.8	53.3	57.5	39.9	29.3

Source: Korea Yearbook, 1962, Pyongyang

Mr. Kim Jong Il Lauded at Indian, Guinean, Caribbean Seminars

Mr. Kim Jong Il, the dear leader of the Korean people, has been highly lauded at Juche seminars held recently in India, Guinea and Surinam on the occasion of the 70th birthday of President Kim Il Sung.

At the seminars, speakers praised his contribution to the enrichment of the Juche-based view of man and society.

Speakers admired Mr. Kim Jong Il as a great leader perfectly possessed of extraordinary wisdom, outstanding leadership, and noble virtues. He is credited with all other traits and qualities of a revolutionary leader for successfully carrying forward and accomplishing the revolutionary cause of Juche.

Follow excerpts of the speeches at the seminars:

Enriched Juche Philosophy

Lennart Noerrneklit, Professor of the Philosophical Course of Alborg University of Denmark, spoke at the international seminar on the Juche idea which was held in New Delhi, India.

He said:

His Excellency Kim Jong Il said that *chajusong* (independence) is an attribute of man as a social being and, accordingly, it must not be regarded as the development and completion of the natural and biological attributes of living material.

Chajusong is a social attribute and social product given to man not by nature but by society.

Such essential attribute of man as *chajusong* is social by nature.

Endowed with social attributes, man became the most powerful being in the world, the dominator and creator of the world.

His Excellency Kim Jong Il, the dear leader, taught that, along with *chajusong*, creativity and consciousness also constitute social attributes of man.

Thus he defined *chajusong*, creativity and consciousness as man's social attributes.

Pointing out in many of his works that all acts of man are defined by his ideology, President Kim Il Sung elucidated from a new angle the important role played by ideology in the gigantic activities of man in transforming nature and society.

His Excellency Kim Jong Il, basing himself on the original theory on ideology put forward by the President, formulated consciousness as an important attribute of man together with *chajusong* and creativity, thereby further developing Juche philosophy.

Chajusong, creativity and consciousness of man were violated by oppressors and their lackeys for a long historic period from the time when society underwent class differentiation and the dignity and value of man were trampled underfoot.

Such being the situation, the preceding philosophy could not give an overall elucidation of the essence of man nor could give a correct answer as to the position and role of man in the world.

Juche philosophy of the new era in which the popular masses appeared on the historical scene as the master shaping their destiny independently was founded and developed by President Kim Il Sung in the revolutionary course and enriched further still by the energetic activities of His Excellency Kim Jong Il.

Slogan of Self-Reliance

Prof. Jakob Telno, Deputy Dean of a Social Science of Conakry University of Guinea, spoke at the national seminar of Guinea on the Juche idea and independent cause of the nation held in Conakry in the speech titled "The Slogan 'Let Us Heighten the Revolutionary Spirit of Self-Reliance!' Put Forward by His Excellency Kim Jong Il Is a Militant Slogan that Should Be Consistently Upheld in the Building of a New Society."

He said:

"Let us heighten the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance!" this is a revolutionary slogan personally set forth by His Excellency Kim Jong Il to lead the people as the true master and active shaper of their destinies.

The greatness of this slogan lies in that it explodes the inexhaustible strength and potential of the people who had been oppressed and humiliated for centuries as an active volcano and turns them into a powerful motive force for building a new society.

His slogan of self-reliance most correctly reflects the main trend of the development of our era advancing towards independence and self-sustenance.

One of the biggest events that took place in our planet in the 1970's is that the countries of the new-emerging forces, the developing countries, accepted self-reliance as their "strategy of development" and as the main line of building a new society.

Many countries make self-reliance as the basis and starting point in shaping their lines and policies and as the principle of their state activities and internal and external policies.

This shows that today the peoples of the developing countries, the countries representing the overwhelming majority in the world, are vigorously stepping into the road of shaping their destinies in conformity with their conditions, the road of historic turn, believing in their own strength.

This is a living historical proof that the slogan of self-reliance put forward by His Excellency Kim Jong Il has won a world-wide victory to produce a great material force.

Under the slogan "Let us heighten the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance!" put forward by His Excellency Kim Jong Il, we should build a new world of independence free from domination and subjugation without fail and a new Guinea constantly prospering and developing by strictly abiding by self-reliance individually and collectively.

Priceless Revolutionary Soldiers

Robin E. Raveles, Chairman of the Party of the Nationalist Republic of Surinam and Chairman of the Surinam Committee for Friendship and Solidarity with the Korean People, spoke at the Caribbean regional seminar on the glorious and brilliant revolutionary activities and imperishable revolutionary exploits of President Kim Il Sung which was held recently in the capital of Surinam.

In the report titled **"Respected President Kim Il Sung Is a Great Leader Leading the People's Cause of *Chajusong* (independence) against Imperialism in Our Era to Brilliant Victory"** he said:

Comrade Kim Jong Il has long undertaken the Party and state work as an assistant to respected President Kim Il Sung and performed undying historical feats for the fatherland and people with his indefatigable ideological and theoretical activities and seasoned and energetic leadership.

What is most important in his ideological and theoretical activities is that he gave a scientific and theoretical formulation of the revolutionary idea of President Kim Il Sung.

Dear Comrade Kim Jong Il defined the revolutionary idea of the respected leader Comrade Kim Il Sung in a word as an integral system of the idea, theory and method of Juche.

As he gave this definition and expounded its features, the greatness and originality of the Juche idea has been more clearly proved and a firm guarantee provided for the final victory of the cause of Juche.

This is a historic event of immeasurably great significance not only in the revolutionary struggle of the Korean people but also in the revolutionary struggles of the peoples of all countries for *chajusong* (independence).

Incomparably broad is the realm of the ideological and theoretical activities of the dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il.

He propounded outstanding theories and policies in all realms of the revolution and construction, such as politics, economy, culture, military affairs and external affairs, including theory on the modelling of the whole of society on the Juche idea, theory on the three revolutions, ideological, technical and cultural, theory on Party construction and Party work, theory on socialist economic construction and original theory on literature and arts to make undying contributions to the development of human thought.

He firmly believes in the strength of the popular masses at all times and increases it a hundred, a thousand times, converts all work into a work of the masses themselves and thereby effects an upsurge and innovation in the revolution and construction through all-people struggle.

He launches all work in a bold and big way and pushes ahead with work to the finish, once he is determined to do, displaying an undaunted fighting spirit and extraordinary revolutionary sweep.

His outstanding and seasoned art of leadership is bearing fine fruits in all parts of Korea and bringing about a great turn in the revolution and construction.

Dear Comrade Kim Jong Il is a genuine leader of people with great personality who boundlessly cares for and loves the working masses and devotes his all to them.

Dear Comrade Kim Jong Il is a great teacher who boundlessly cares for and loves personnel with lofty revolutionary comradeship and a sense of revolutionary obligation.

Regarding the revolutionary soldiers as a priceless being which cannot be exchanged for anything, he gives them the most precious political life, leads them personally to glorify it for ever and takes a meticulous care of their work and life down to their personal health and accords constant solicitude to them.

Infinite modesty and simpleness are the most beautiful virtue of dear Comrade Kim Jong Il.

While organizing and directing the Party and state work as a whole, he always shows a modest and simple, popular trait on the highest level.

For these great traits he is linked with people by blood ties, and people entrust their all entirely to him, boundlessly following and holding him in high esteem.

He stressed:

The lodestar of Juche that rose from Korea will throw its rays over the world through centuries, leading mankind to the noble cause of *chajusong* (independence).

Experienced, Seasoned Artist Of Leadership

Rosie Douglas, General Secretary of the United Democratic Labour Party of Dominica and Chairman of the Dominican Committee for Friendship and Solidarity with the Korean People, spoke at the Caribbean regional seminar on the glorious and brilliant revolutionary activities and immortal revolutionary feats of President Kim Il Sung held recently in the capital of Surinam.

He said:

Dear Comrade Kim Jong Il, guiding the work of the Party and state as a whole from many years ago, has assisted the respected President and performed great exploits for the country and the people.

Every historic event in the 1970's in Korea is associated with the outstanding leadership of the dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il, as well as respected President Kim Il Sung.

Born in the period of the anti-Japanese armed struggle, he has deeply grasped with his brilliant intelligence and tireless energetic pursuit the revolutionary ideas and noble personality of respected President Kim Il Sung and perfectly acquired all brilliant qualities to be possessed of by an outstanding leader who will succeed to and accomplish the glorious revolutionary cause of Juche.

He is an outstanding thinker and theoretician who has perfectly mastered the revolutionary ideas of President Kim Il Sung and is constantly developing and enriching them.

He formulated the revolutionary ideas of the respected President as an integral system of the idea, theory and method of Juche and gave a scientific exposition of their composition, characteristics and historic position.

He also gave profound ideological and theoretical solution to theoretical and practical problems arising in all domains of revolution and construction including the idea and theory of modelling the whole of society on the Juche idea, the theory of the three revolutions, ideological, technical and cultural, and the theory of Party construction and Party work.

Dear Comrade Kim Jong Il is not only an outstanding thinker and theoretician but also an experienced and seasoned artist of leadership.

He has perfectly mastered the respected President's method of leadership of the masses and art of leadership and constantly rouses the popular masses to miracle and innovations with his extraordinary organizing capacity.

The Korean people are a proud people with the great honor of making revolution under the leadership of the great President Kim Il Sung who started the revolutionary cause of Juche and has been leading it to victory and the outstanding leader Comrade Kim Jong Il who is carrying forward and brilliantly accomplishing this cause.

This is also a great glory not only of the Korean people but also of the world people opposing imperialism and aspiring after independence.

(Continued from Page 2)

Industrial production was changed in many ways. Production of metal processing, textiles and food greatly increased, while that of mining, metallurgy, forestry, wood processing declined. Particularly, machine tool production accounted for 21.3 percent of the total industrial output in 1960 against 17.3 percent in 1956, and the domestic supply rate of machinery rose from 46.5 percent to 90.6 percent in the same period. Industry, which had produced mainly raw materials and semi-manufactured goods before, came to produce semi-manufactured goods and finished goods. Independent and diversified industries were built with the machine-building industry as the core.

In agriculture, not only its co-operativization was completed, but also technical, cultural and ideological revolution were accelerated, resulting in a remarkable advance in production. During the 4 years of the 5-Year Plan period, grain production grew 32 percent and peasants' living standard was raised generally to that of middle-class peasants.

The food, clothing and housing problems were basically solved. In 1960 the gross national income grew 2.1 times over 1956 and the average real income of workers and office workers was also increased 2.1 times in the same period.

With the successful completion of the 5-Year Plan, the socialist economic system was established and foundations for socialist industrialization and for an independent national economy were laid. The economic backwardness of the country was basically resolved. The DPRK changed from a backward agricultural state to a socialist industrial and agricultural country.

(To be continued)

U.S. House Panel Warned of Increasing Anti-Americanism in S. Korea:

Pharis J. Harvey on Human Rights Suppression under Gen. Chon

The Subcommittee on Asian and Pacific Affairs of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, the U.S. House of Representatives, held on Mar. 30 and 31, 1981, heard a warning of an increasing anti-Americanism by a number of witnesses on the south Korean developments.

At its hearings, Pharis J. Harvey, Executive Director of the North American Coalition for Human Rights in Korea, stated: "Increasing identification of the U.S. with the repressive Chon government will surely lead to inflamed anti-American sentiments."

The human rights organization consists of some 40 religious bodies in the U.S. and Canada.

In the statement, Mr. Harvey spoke to a number of questions about the situation in south Korea, particularly as it relates to human rights and to U.S. foreign assistance legislation.

He also made a brief analysis of the legislative system of the Chon junta and the situation surrounding south Korea just before and after the Kwangju incident, May 1980.

The following is an excerpt from the statement:

1. What is the relationship between the new political system in the Republic of Korea and the situation and outlook regarding human rights there?

The present system was born on December 12, 1979, shortly after Park's death, in an intra-military power seizure by General Chun Doo-hwan, then commander of military intelligence, which left 70–80 troops dead. Choi Gyu-ha remained President, but Chun's group took over key cabinet posts, and controlled major elements of the Army.

Throughout the spring of 1980, while popular opinion rallied around revision of the constitution and the awakening of democratic politics, Chun's military group quietly consolidated its power. Chun took over the KCIA in March and moved his men into place in that rival organization.

When tens of thousands of students protesting the military's political moves demonstrated in the streets of Seoul in May and through their demonstrations secured the agreement of both political parties to vote in the National Assembly to end martial law, the Chun group struck. At midnight on May 17, they extended martial law throughout the country, dismissed the cabinet, dissolved the National Assembly, and rounded up hundreds of prominent citizens, including all the leading presidential contenders, most notably the outspoken democrat Kim Dae-jung.

When citizens of Kwangju, South Korea's fifth largest city and Kim's native province, protested, hundreds of them were brutally assaulted and killed by martial law troops. In reaction to this, thousands of citizens rose up and took control of the city for more than a week. When it was recaptured by martial law troops on May 27, it was reliably reported that 1,000–2,000 persons had been killed. Hundreds were subsequently arrested, tortured heinously, and tried in secret army courts. Kwangju today remains fiercely, and understandably, opposed to the Chun government. The use of American equipment and the release of Korean troops under the command of General Wickham to quell the uprising have caused deep resentment toward the U.S. in Korea.

After the May 17 coup, effective rule of the country was taken over by a military group named the Emergency Council for National Security Measures, whose standing committee was chaired by Chun. In one guise or another, this group has maintained control of politics until the present moment. A civilian facade was kept in place, however, until August, while the military advisers from this group infiltrated every ministry and government agency to exert control. A purification campaign was undertaken by this Council, in which tens of thousands (57,500 by the government's own figures) were detained without trial, subjected to varying forms of "reeducation" in military camps, and purged from public life. This included at least 8,000 civil servants, hundreds of politicians, journalists, teachers, lawyers, etc., in addition to what the government described as hooligans. One hundred seventy-two (172) journals were banned.

By August, the purification campaign had prepared the country for direct rule by Chun and his followers. On August 7, General Wickham, Commander of U.S. and U.N. forces in Korea, declared that the U.S. would support Chun. On August 27, Chun took over after interim president Choi Kyu-ha suddenly resigned "for the good of the country." All political parties were quickly dissolved and almost all prior National Assembly members were included in a total of 835 people banned from politics for eight years. Eventually some 200 of these, mostly former ruling party or Yujong-hoe* members, were allowed to resume politics. Next, a new constitution, written not by the National Assembly committee which had almost finished a constitutional draft in May, but by a hand-picked group of Chun's supporters, was submitted to a referendum – a strange one, with martial law in force and no discussion allowed – on October 22. I will return in detail to this new constitution, but let me note simply here that it mandated the formation of a "Legislative Council for National Security" as an "interim legislature" to develop what was in essence a second constitution. The key members of this were from the core group in Chun's Emergency Council. The laws it passed regulating the political system, the press, labor, the electoral system, public order, freedom of assembly, and national security have the same weight as the constitution itself, that is, "may not be litigated or disputed for reasons of this constitution or other reasons."

In public opinion polls in the spring, upwards of 98% of the people had expressed preference for a directly elected president, but the electoral system mandated by the "Legislative Council" is an indirectly elected president with strong powers, and a weak national assembly, two-thirds of whom are directly elected, two per district, and one third of the total to be named in proportion to the votes gathered for the other two-thirds. Such a system guarantees a government party the ability to muster a majority with as few as 1/6 of the total votes, if there were a multiplicity of parties.

*Non-elected members of the Assembly, appointed by President Park

Next the press, already under stringent censorship, was taken over directly by the government. All private TV and radio stations "voluntarily" merged with the government broadcasting system, except for the Christian Broadcasting Service, which was forced to stop broadcasting news and advertisements. Print media was controlled by merging all news agencies into one, Yonhap, to be headed by the man who had been Park Chung-hee's chief propagandist as Minister of Culture and Information, Kim Song-jin. Newspapers were told to close all out-of-town branches, and Yonhap has been made the only access point for international as well as domestic news. After all this was in place, press censorship was officially ended in January, just before Chun's visit to Washington.

The question of the impact of this process on human rights is virtually self-evident. It is almost unanimously felt in South Korea that the human rights situation has deteriorated drastically. The structures that build dialogue into a political process, minimal as they were, have all been systematically destroyed. What has changed is that a highly controlled press and political system have coopted the language of democracy without any of the substance. Psychological means of control have replaced some of the cruder physical means. A much more sophisticated structure of oppression is in place today.

An anti-martial law rally was held at Seoul National University where students burnt writings of the late strongman Pak Jung Hi. (May 3, 1980)

2. How does the situation regarding human rights—freedom of speech, the press, religion, assembly, and the number and treatment of political prisoners—compare to the last year of the Park Chung-hee government?

The year 1979 was a transitional year in which many of the controls of the Yushin system began to crack under the strain of increasingly vocal opposition. The Park government, out-voted in the December 1978 National Assembly election, doubled its efforts to smear the opposition as communist, especially the Christian opposition. Staff members of the Christian Academy were arrested and tried under the Anti-Communist Law. Reporters fired from the Dong-A Newspaper were tried for publishing a newsletter on human rights. The Protestant Urban-Industrial Mission movement and the Catholic Young Christian Workers were blamed for a police riot against women workers in an incident at the New Democratic Party headquarters in August—the incident that started the flow of events leading to the riots in Pusan and Masan and the assassination of Park himself.

In comparison with that time, the present is characterized by the following:

- an even more tightly controlled press and no functioning organizations of fired reporters;
- direct government ownership of all TV;
- a labor movement that has no real contact between national and local levels, and whose leadership has been gutted by government action;
- laws that prohibit Christian ministers and labor organizers from even discussing labor problems with workers;
- new "opposition" parties with no clear ideological commitments, with all former opposition leaders banned, in prison, or under house arrest;
- religious meetings on human rights banned; organizations concerned with human rights such as the NCC Human Rights Committee unable to meet legally.

The number of political prisoners remains about the same or is larger: on April 30, 1979, there were 269 political prisoners; as of today, we know of 426 by name and suspect there are a number of others. In addition, new concentration camps are being constructed in a remote part of Kangwondo.

The much-publicized amnesty of March 3 in which 5,221 people were supposedly freed or restored to their civil rights seems in fact to have released only 17 political prisoners, most of whom were already close to the end of their sentences.

Treatment of prisoners, however, has grown worse. The indiscriminate use of beatings and torture by military interrogators is described by those who have suffered it as much more severe than that practiced by the KCIA in the last year or so of Park's rule. Virtually all those imprisoned in Kwangju were tortured; most of the defendants in the Kim Dae-jung case were tortured; students captured last November or December for distributing critical leaflets were reportedly beaten unmercifully.

One special cause for alarm in this regard is the apparent competition now at work among the various police and military agencies, which leads to each unit trying to out-tough the others.

4. Does the present Constitution and the political structure it provides contain the possibility of evolving in a way that would permit greater popular participation in the governing process? How does it compare to the Yushin Constitution?

For a detailed comparison of the new Constitution with the Yushin Constitution, I would refer the committee to an excellent article on this subject by Edward Baker, former staff of the House International Organizations subcommittee and presently at Harvard Law School's East Asian Law Center. A copy of that article is submitted for the record of this hearing. It points to a few improvements, such as prohibition of torture, guarantees of press freedom and a kind of habeas corpus procedure, that are largely undermined by the special provisions in the Annex of the Constitution and by the laws passed by this interim body, the "Legislative Council."

Briefly, I would like to point to some of these laws, which are not subject to legislative review by the new National Assembly.

a. A law passed on November 1 banning all current politicians from participation in politics for 8 years, unless specifically cleared by a purification committee. Under this law 567 politicians were banned, not just from running for office, but from even discussing politics or speaking in public. Two former officials of the Unified Socialist Party have recently been formally arrested under this law for a private discussion they held about the political situation.

b. On November 29, the law governing assemblies and demonstrations was amended to strengthen the government's ability to control outdoor mass meetings. This amended law forbade any gathering not specifically authorized and facilitated police entry into areas, including parks, back alleys, buildings, school campuses as well as streets, where allegedly illegal gatherings are taking place, without requiring a search warrant. Punishment for violators of this law was raised to 7 years for civilians, 10 years for soldiers, police or prosecutors.

c. On December 5, it was announced that a 'Social Protection Law' had been passed which provides additional "protective detention" for 7 to 10 years for "habitual criminals" after serving prison terms, in special camps under construction in a remote area of Kangwon Province. In January it was announced that the Social Purification Committee would subject persons who repeated offenses after undergoing 're-education' in military camps as part of the government's purification campaign to seclusion from society in special concentration camps for 7–10 years. In March, the first two cases of such additional punishment were announced in the government-controlled press.

d. On December 26, a new labor union law specified that only local workers, without assistance from either the national union or any other persons, could organize a union, and that any worker who

(Continued on page 5)

U.S. House Panel Report

(Continued from page 4)

has committeed previous 'misdeeds' would be barred from union membership. Labor-management contracts are required to be valid for 8 years on all matters except ages. Furthermore, unions are restricted from employing full-time workers unless the number of workers in a plant exceeds 300, in which case they may employ one official. A related labor dispute mediation law prohibits anyone from involvement in labor disputes but local workers, management and government officials. These laws are an attempt to prevent Christian ministries among workers, which have included classes on labor laws or union management. The net result is that workers are unable to seek assistance from either outside sources or through employing their own leadership. In addition, the new Labor Standards Law authorizes the government to close down unions which cause "social disturbances." Under this law, on January 6, the Chonggye worker's union in Seoul was closed and its offices seized by 600 riot police, providing a confrontation that led to the taking hostage of the local AAFLI director for 6 hours by irate workers. All this is to accomplish what the State Department Country Report describes with admirably euphemistic language, "to restructure industry and the labor movement in order to increase the competitiveness of Korean exports to the world market."

e. While the Constitution guarantees freedom of expression, a new press law severely circumscribes that guarantee with vaguely expressed loopholes. This law, for example, grants the right of the press to government information, on the condition that this "does not obstruct office work," is not classified information, or does not include information that is "feared to damage bigger public or private interests," a vague expression that could include almost anything an official wanted it to include. Similarly, the right of reporters to keep silent on news sources is guaranteed, except when related to state secrets or anti-state criminal cases, or when an article "should not have been reported according to law." Journals and broadcast materials, likewise, may be seized "only when there are considerable reasons to justify this." Editors are named co-responsible with publishers for any articles "whose contents constitute crimes" and a special committee is established to adjudicate complaints. This same committee has just recently been given the task of administering a multi-million dollar special fund for journalist, scholarship, housing grants and awards, which constitutes a particularly potent carrot to reward compliant writers. It is hard to imagine a system better designed to corrupt the independence of the Fifth Estate!

It is this legal structure which constitutes a threat to civil liberties more severely even than the martial law which just ended.

Is there a possibility of evolution toward more participation in government? The prospect, admittedly, is bleak. The economy is in trouble, with laborers' wages and organizing rights losing ground and with unemployment increasing. Inflation continues at a dangerous rate. There is a deep, simmering anger about the sudden reversal of last spring's liberalization and about the domination of the media by the government. The brutal events in Kwangju have cast a shadow over the country; both the government and the people fear a repetition, which inhibits any relaxation. Cynicism is very strong as is alientation between civilians and the military. When I was in Seoul in December, I tried in vain to find anyone who believed the political parties or the forthcoming elections had any significance at all. Students in particular remain a potentially explosive force, although the experience of last year has caused much greater caution on the part of student leaders.

5. How do Korean traditions and culture affect the attitudes of the people toward participation in government, and government attitudes toward human rights?

The South Korean military, which now dominates the state, has been educated in an extremely narrow view of government as control and security as the essence of the national purpose, and has an even stronger contempt than most others for civilian politicians whom it—rightly for the most part—saw as corrupt, self-seeking and incompetent. The fervor of the purification campaign last summer was a product of this attitude as much as the need to remove obstacles to military hegemony.

One could also point out, but perhaps not with pride, that the new President of South Korea, Chun Doo-hwan, also studied in the U.S. His subject: psychological warfare and ranger training. He apparently was an apt student, as he seems to have applied well the principles of psychological warfare to governing the nation. This reminds me, parenthetically, of the comment made in hearings on IMET last year by Prof. Edward Lawrence of the Naval Postgraduate School in Monterrey that "We have produced as many dictators as we have democrats out of our program."

6. What, in your judgment, are the attitudes of the key groups in the country toward the present government? Toward the United States?

Rumors of conflicts within the military continue to circulate in Seoul. It is widely believed—and I think accurately—that this would cause an open breach within the military. Morale in the army is said to be very low, and civilian-military relations are, for the first time in post-Korean War history, riddled with animosity and suspicion.

The business community seems mixed in its attitudes; there was strong resistance to the forced company mergers last fall which, for example, stopped the government's plan to reorganize Hyundai and Daewoo's power generating equipment manufacturing. The automobile industry reorganization was similarly stymied by the resistance of General Motors and its local affiliate. But government restrictions on wage increases and destruction of the labor movement are undoubtedly popular with big business.

Small-scale business, on the other hand, seems to be suffering serious problems and may become increasingly alienated. That trend will be worsened by the recent loosening of anti-monopoly laws and relaxation of restrictions on foreign participation in domestic manufacture, marketing, and finance.

The intellectual communities remain alienated, both in the universities and in journalism. There is very little support for the Chun government in these circles, which have been so devastated by the purges and detentions of the past eight months.

There is also increasing discontent among workers, as the government has destroyed the labor movement and allowed wage increases this year of less than one-third last year's cost-of-living increases. In spite of draconian controls, labor unrest is potentially one of the most explosive areas in South Korea.

Students, a significant political factor, remain strongly opposed, although the surveillance on campuses is more severe than before and punishments for demonstrating have been drastically increased.

Attitudes toward the U.S. have undergone a major shift since Kwangju. The U.S. is seen by most South Koreans as the primary support for Chun, without whose help he could not have taken power and stopped the liberalization movement.

9. What specific conditions in South Korea concern you most? Which are most susceptible to alteration without threatening political stability?

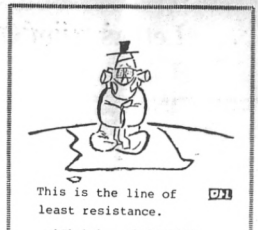
The greatest threat to stability comes from a continuation of the present trends. Most worrisome is the continuing and growing potential for explosive unrest, which would threaten the security of the peninsula, due to the present system's lack of legitimate avenues for protest and its failure to allow the formation of genuine political institutions. Hot-house political parties may delay this reaction a few months; unless they acquire legitimacy through effective political involvement, they cannot prevent it. Where there are no opportunities for non-violent dissent, violence is increasingly an acceptable option, as it is today among Korea's younger generation of leaders.

Related to this is the concern that increasing identification of the U.S. with the repressive Chun government will surely lead to inflamed anti-American sentiment that could endanger our interests not only in Korea but in Japan as well.

As to which conditions are most susceptible to change without threatening political stability, the restoration of genuine press freedom seems to be the most important and feasible. There can be no meaningful evolution of democracy without it; by itself it does not threaten stability, unless that stability is inherently too weak to survive criticism, in which case it is short-lived anyway.

Genuine press freedom includes, for a start, the removal of restrictions against news broadcasting by the only private radio network left, the Christian Broadcasting Service, the network which until last November had been most broadly listened to and trusted for its objectivity; and allowing newspapers to gather news from more than one source. It also includes the ending of restrictions against several hundred journals that were banned last summer, excepting perhaps those that were truly pornographic or Communist. It includes allowing those journalists who have been fired for their writings or imprisoned to resume their careers, and ending the practice of threatening newspapers financially when they write critical material. It means moving the colonels off of newspaper staffs, and of revoking the long list of proscribed topics which newspapers are not allowed to cover. For such a reform to be complete, it would have to include amending the laws mentioned above that threaten press freedom, but since that requires a constitutional amendment, it would be sufficient in the short run for the government to show by its practice that these laws are not being used to restrict the content of news reporting.

太白漫評 안의섭



THE TAEJON ILBO, MAY 4

The second change that could improve conditions without threatening stability is the releasing of political prisoners. A "new era" between government and people cannot begin while 400 or more persons, some of the country's leading citizens, remain locked up for their belief in democracy.

10. What role should human rights play in overall U.S.Government policy toward the Republic of Korea? What policy instruments can—and should—the U.S. use to influence human rights conditions in South Korea? What tactics—public statements, private persuasion, etc.—should the U.S. Government use on these matters? In the light of your overall assessment, what recommendations concerning the level and type of U.S. aid would you make?

Nor can mutually profitable economic relations between our countries flourish for long in an atmosphere in which workers' basic rights are ignored or basic trust of the business community is lacking. South Korea is no longer a country whose labor base is ignorant, uninformed or willing to be subjected to consistent abuse.

Human rights, therefore, are integral to all our interests in Korea. Furthermore, we cannot avoid a policy on human rights. The U.S.-Korea relationship is so intricate and multi-faceted that silence about human rights by the U.S. is, in fact, a statement in favor of repression. The people of Korea are quick to perceive American policy as much from what they do not hear expressed as from what is said. That is why there is such a rapidly growing anti-American mood in South Korea today.

As to what policy instruments can—or should—be used, a whole range of options should be considered:

I want to propose a few specific steps in relation to the FY82 Foreign Assistance Act:

The following weapons or weapons system should be proscribed from sale to Korea through the FMS program:

a—any weapons whose primary purpose is for suppressing civilian dissent, such as pepper fog, tear gas, or their launching or dispersing systems, bayonets, armored personnel carriers equipped to disperse crowds, interrogator sets, or electronic surveillance equipment;

b—any weapons which introduce into the region a newly developed advanced weapons system which would create a new or significantly higher combat capability, such as the F-16 fighter-bomber.

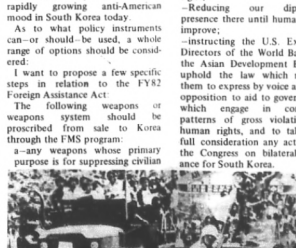
As a means to break the cycle of instability and insecurity in the Korean Peninsula, the Committee should authorize an investigation into ways to end the antagonistic relationship between the U.S. and North Korea, including the conclusion of a peace treaty to end the Korean War and the eventual normalization of diplomatic relations. This investigation should explore ways to accomplish this that do not undermine the security of South Korea, but also that do not subject the U.S. to a virtual veto in its foreign policy by the South Korean government. There is no better way in the long term to assist the South Korean people's human rights that to remove the "threat" in whose name their rights continue to be deprived.

This hardly exhausts the many policy options available to the U.S. Congress to express its deep concern for the situation in South Korea. Other steps that could be considered include:

—cutting back Ex-Im Bank credits for nuclear projects in South Korea until a political climate exists that can assure full compliance with safety requirements through adequate public oversight;

—Reducing our diplomatic presence there until human rights improve;

—instructing the U.S. Executive Directors of the World Bank and the Asian Development Bank to uphold the law which requires them to express by voice and vote opposition to aid to governments which engage in consistent patterns of gross violations of human rights, and to take into full consideration any actions of the Congress on bilateral assistance for South Korea.



During the popular uprising in Kwangju, May 1980, a banner on the front of the car reads: "Dismember Chon Du Hwan!"

S. Korean Monthly "Munye Chungang"

Letters from Okinawa (3)

(Continued from the previous issue)

FEB. 4

I received your letter. Is my elder brother going to get on board a fishing boat again? He had bitter experience when he was hit by a typhoon last year and he said that he would never go aboard, didn't he?...... There's no other way for us poor people. I hope he will go aboard a bigger ship.

Please choose a good shipowner, who values man's life.

Omoni, you still seem to feel lonely and feel hard for not being able to do washing. The work clothes of our father stained with soil, perspiration and smokeless coal powder. His clothes used to get dirty every day. You seemed to be pleased to wash them. I can see you doing so in my mind's eye. Then I shed tears whenever I read your letter. *Omoni*, I suddenly remembered how you fell unconscious when you were told that our father had died in a cave last year at a mine thousands of meters underground, where the pillars were rotten.

When I was thinking of such things, Mr. Hayashi happened to come beside me. Then, I was told of his past hard life in detail, and I realized that poor people live a hard life wherever they are.

Mak Sun had told him of my dead father.

"Your father died in an accident in a coal mine, didn't he? When did he start to work in a coal mine?"

Mr. Hayashi suddenly opened his eyes wide and startled at my face.

I honestly said:

"From his childhood. He was drafted as a worker and sent to Hokkaido, and there for the first time in his life he carried straw baskets of coal at the Hoktan coal mine or somewhere, where he learned the work of a coal miner. I heard the dormitory for Koreans was called a bond laborers' pen."

I told this story as I heard it.

"What? A pen in Hokkaido?"

Mr. Hayashi opened his eyes wider and suddenly grasped my rugged hands and let go them off soon. Then he retired to his room. For a while he didn't get out from the room.

Mak Sun and I looked at each other, surprised. It was because we didn't understand why Mr. Hayashi took such an attitude. I, too, was anxious. I felt embarrassed even to look at the family members.

And two days later, I knew the reason why Mr. Hayashi took such an attitude.

It was at the time when we were taking a rest after cutting sugar canes. When we were looking at the coral reefs tinged with a rosy flush in the sunset, Takeo knowing my unhappy feeling, came near and said:

"Pok Chin, don't worry!" He told me everything. According to him, Mr. Hayashi, too, had worked in a coal mine in Hokkaido in his youthhood. Hearing my father's story, he remembered those days and felt uneasy. When I heard him, I understood how Mr. Hayashi had felt in his mind.

Since then, Mr. Hayashi has been nice to us, miners' daughters.

"After the publication of the National Labour Draft Ordinance toward the end of the war, some 700,000 Korean workers from 16 through 53 years old were taken to Japan. At least, about 200,000 among them were made to work in coal mines in Hokkaido or on construction sites. The father of Pok Chin was surely one of them. I may have met him somewhere. . . ."

Mr. Hayashi was quite different from what he had been two days before. He spoke about matters in those days, seemingly with deep memories flooding through his heart.

"*Tako*, make it snappy!" Overseers with rifles at the ready shouted, kicking Korean workers at random. When a Korean worker was injured and his medical treatment required time and money, the overseers would say, "Throw that injured fellow in the ditch or river. We can get another from the Peninsula." (*Tako* is the Japanese word for octopus)

According to him, Korean workers were treated worse than beasts. Why did they take such an attitude, though they were the same human beings as the Japanese?

My father who greeted the liberation of his home country after suffering from such humiliation and hardships, returned to his homeland. I don't know what was it that made him do the same at home. After all, he lost his life thousands of metres underground. Why?

"I am not sure whether that was liberation for him in the true meaning of the word. . . ." These words of Mr. Hayashi's flashed across my mind. Takeo, Mr. Hayashi's son, said as follows: "Compared with what it was in those days, your country was developed. About 200,000 unmarried women 12-30 years old were taken to Japan ostensibly as members of 'volunteer corps', and were made playthings of by Japanese workers at military ammunition factories or Japanese soldiers. Now you are 'exported' in this way to earn dollars, aren't you?"

So saying, he made a wry face. But he said this was not to despise us but to sympathize with us in a sense.

However, when I heard the following words from Takeo, I felt ashamed and angry and was unable to raise my face.

"Do you know how many Japanese soldiers a Korean woman had to play with a day? About three hundred, three hundred!"

"There was no other alternative. You were colonial people then," Takeo added, as if to comfort us.

Omoni, is this true? Were such a large number of Koreans taken to Japan during WWII? Takeo insisted that there are records kept by his country's National Assembly and Public Security Agency that show that this is true. But I can never believe him. I knew that women like those of the Chong Son and Ham Baek families in our home village were taken to Japan and have not yet come back home (they may now be old women.). . . . but . . . .

He seemed to be sorry for what his people committed. He said that there must have been some among the Koreans themselves who co-operated with the Japanese in this, otherwise it would have been impossible to take such a large number of Koreans as workers or comfort women. I don't know where he got this information. I thought that he was speaking about our national traitors or some other people, about whom my father used to talk.

For instance in the case of volunteer Korean student soldiers, those Korean bigwigs who were then called leaders of Korean society (our true leaders must have been detained or placed under strict surveillance then, weren't they?) came to Japan unashamedly to persuade Korean students studying in Japan to volunteer as student soldiers. Some rejected their pursuation and went to Manchuria, where they joined the Korean Independence Army. Other made volunteer soldiers unwillingly and shot Japanese soldiers from behind. Takeo explained.

"I suppose there were large numbers of Koreans who did so."

Takeo seemed to get excited. He seemed to feel righteous indignation at what the Japanese had done in the past to Koreans, though the matter was not a matter of his own concern. A scar under his right eye looked larger on that particular day; a scar he said he got during the struggle for return of land requisitioned for U.S. military bases on the Okinawa main island.

FEB. 20

I'm sorry for my long silence. *Omoni*, does my elder brother frequently return home? Unlike in the past, his work seems to be difficult now because of 200 mile economic zones. Fishing industry seems to be in great difficulties. And south Korean fishing boats look very old . . . .

According to your last letter, my younger sister is keen on volleyball than on study, isn't she? When I first heard this, I worried about her. Now I think it would be better for her to continue volleyball. Can a daughter of a poor family go to a university? What can she do? If she can participate in the Olympic Games and get a prize, she will be praised for raising Korea's national prestige as a daughter of Korea. Her feat will be reported in newspapers and by radio and TV widely. Therefore tell her to continue volleyball which she likes, to her heart's content, determined to be a daughter of Korea.

By the way, *omoni*, why don't national assemblymen and *ryangban* (the original meaning of the word is the ruling circles in the feudalistic period of Korea; the word is used here simply as noted people) visit Okinawa? I heard not a small number of National Assemblymen went to foreign countries in the past two months from the beginning of this year to the end of February on various pretexts.

"Trips to Foreign Lands Easier than to Local Areas

Korean National Assemblymen Visits 6 Continents"

I read these headlines in a paper.

They visit almost all countries in large numbers in a line. . . . They say that Japan is a neighboring country and sent daughters of coal miners who are having hard times. Why don't they visit the Okinawa islands? They seem to go on a pleasure trip such as to a world marine fair. . . .

Omoni, why do I write this kind of letter? This is because I saw with my own eyes the miserable life of Korean workers and orphans at Koza City in the Okinawa main island, which I visited several days ago. Koza City is a city for a military base – a city developed as a pleasure hunting city for American soldiers. There are barracks and dwelling houses for American soldiers and workers at the base.

(To be continued)

NEWS DISPATCH FROM PYONGYANG

FOREIGN DELS. TO THE DPRK

June 5
* Samdech Norodom Sihanouk

June 21
* A delegation of the Teachers Union of Nigeria headed by R.A. Adenuga, Secretary of the Study Committee on the Juche Idea and Works of President Kim Il Sung in Nigeria and Administrative Secretary of the Union
* The Hungarian People's Army football team.
* Edouard Saouma, Director-General of the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organisation, and his party
* A parliamentary delegation of the Kingdom of Denmark

June 22
* A Chinese trade union delegation headed by Han Ronghua, vice-President of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions
* A delegation of the study of the Juche idea of Costa Rica headed by Ernesto Rodoriguez Diaz, Executive Member of the Latin American Institute of the Juche Idea in Costa Rica
* Chambah Ali, General Secretary of the Sousse City Cultural Committee of Tunisia
* Dr. and Prof. Yogesh Atal, UNESCO Regional Advisor for Social Sciences in Asia and Oceania

June 24
* The National Art Troupe of the Kingdom of Thailand headed by Taveesak Senenerong, Deputy General Director of the Department of Fine Arts

June 25
* A Party workers delegation of the Communist Party of China headed by Feng Wenbin, vice-President of the Party School of the CPC Central Committee
* The August 1 men's and women's basketball teams of the Chinese People's Liberation Army

June 28
* A delegation of the Novosti Press Agency of the Soviet Union headed by R.G. Okulov, its Executive Secretary
* Francisco Barreto De Carvalho, Director of the General Administration and Planning of the Ministry of Information and Culture of Guinea-Bissau
* A delegation of scholars of Copenhagen University headed by Prof. Peter Kemp
* The "Spartak" football team of Kostroma City, the Soviet Union
* The Czechoslovak men's youth basketball selection.
* A Bulgarian table tennis team to attend the Second Pyongyang International Invitational Table Tennis Tournament
* A Polish table tennis team

June 29
* A friendship visiting group of the

(Continued on Page 7)

Korean Paintings

"Scholar Looking at Flying Geese"

By Li Jong

Historical Relics of DPRK (3)

Top-Shaped Earthenware Found

Bronze Age Confirmed

(Continued from the previous issue)

The remains of the primitive period which were excavated systematically for the first time in Korea were the Chodo remains, Rajin City, North Hamgyong Province. The excavation started in 1949 on the first and second tracts, where a shell mound and a dwelling house site were discovered. Excavated in the first tract were also stoneware, polished brown earthenware and polished red earthenware, together with accessories including bronze bells, rings and necklaces, indication of the bronze period in Korea.

The Chodo remains are located on sandy land, which made it difficult to confirm the layers. In the second tract even ironware items were excavated. Then, no positive assertion was made on the existence of a bronze age in Korea on the basis of the materials obtained from the Chodo remains. However, the Chodo remains are now classified as in the bronze-age cultural stratum toward the end of the 2000s B.C. and in the early iron age cultural stratum. We can say now that the Chodo remains were the first bronze age remains to be excavated and studied in Korea.

Earthenware of Kungsan Culture Inherited

Existence of a bronze age in Korea was confirmed by the Kuhwanri remains, Sadong District, Pyongyang, excavated in 1955. The remains in the valley of the Taedong River were systematically studied by the archaeologists of the DPRK. The results were remarkable. Two cultural strata belonging to the later period of the neolithic age were found at the Kumnanri remains, together with earthenware items with incised-patterns, in addition to another layer where top-shaped earthenware items were discovered. There were four dwelling house sites in the stratum with top-shaped earthenware. A bronze chisel was excavated from the No. 8 dwelling house site. This excavation made it clear that top-shaped earthen items accompanied bronze items.

Top-shaped earthenware is a kind of unpatterned brown colour earthenware, which include top-shaped vessels each with a long neck, cauldron with a hole at the bottom, etc. Almost all of them are double brimmed earthenware. Oblique lines are sometimes incised on the double brim. Top-shaped earthenware has a round bottom and a small stand less than 5 cm in diametre is attached to the bottom to support the earthenware. Examination of its shape shows the top-shaped earthenware originates in earthenware items shaped like the lower half of an egg characterizing the Kungsan culture of the neolithic period.

The characteristic features of the remains where top-shaped earthenware was discovered, were made clearer by the excavation of the Chitamri remains in 1957 and the Sinungdong remains, Pongsan County, North Hwanghae Province in 1958. At the Sinungdong remains a bronze button was excavated together with top-shaped earthenware items. This reconfirmed the fact that the top-shaped earthenware belonged to the bronze age.

At present, the remains where top-shaped earthenware was discovered, are called the Sinungdong type remains.

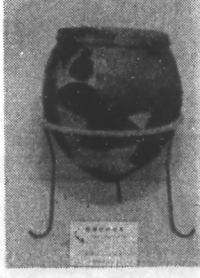
Some tens of Sinungdong type sites including mounds in those days were discovered. They are located in the area south of the Chongchon River and in the valley of the Han River. Their extent fits in with that of the Kungsan remains of the neolithic age. No ironware items were discovered at any Sinungdong type remains, though bronze items were rarely discovered. The characteristic feature of the relics found at those Sinungdong type remains is the development of variously shaped stoneware items. Particularly notable are weapons and implements such as elaborately made stone swords, polished stone spades, sticks, stone axes, chisels, etc. Hardly any farming implements except semicircle swords were found.

It is supposed that stone or bronze implements were used to make wooden farming implements.

The excavation of the Shuangtotzu remains in the Liao-tung Peninsula, China, gives a clue to the age of the Sinungdong type remains.

The site of the Shuangtotzu remains is located at Homukchengi, Kanchingtzu District, Luta City, facing the Pohai Bay. About 2 km uphill from there is the Kangshang tomb.

The Shuangtotzu remains were jointly excavated by the Korean and Chinese teams in 1964 and three cultural strata were confirmed. Relics common to these characteristic of the Lungshan culture (the neolithic culture of China; As the Chengtzuai remains, Lichenghsien, Santung-sheng, was located in the Lungshan range, the culture was named the Lungshan culture) were found in the second stratum.



Top-shaped earthenware excavated at Namgyong, Honam-ri, Samsok District, Pyongyang

Therefore, the Shuangtotzu remains are presumed to belong to the early half of the 2000s B.C.

New characteristic points can be seen in the earthenware from the second stratum. In particular, most earthenware items discovered there are unpatterned. The discovery of double brimmed earthenware is worthy of a special note.

The Tantotzu remains are adjacent to the Shuangtotzu remains, which were "excavated" in 1928 by Japanese, and relics found there were made known. Fragments of bronze items were discovered at one of the strata of the Tantotsu remains, where unpatterned earthenware items with double brims were also found.

Materials obtained from the Shuangtotzu and the Tantotzu remains indicate that the bronze age began in the early half of the 2000s B.C. in the Liao-tung district. Major earthenware items in those days are unpatterned brown double brimmed earthenware items.

As mentioned above, top-shaped earthenware is associated with brown double brimmed earthenware, which belongs to the bronze age. In areas south of the Chongchon River to the valley of the Han River no unpatterned double brimmed earthenware has been excavated. Earthenware found in the early period in the areas from the Liao-tung district to Central Korea shows common features. This means that the remains where top-shaped earthenware were excavated belong to a historical period close to the age of the Shuangtotzu remains in China.

On the other hand, typical top-shaped earthenware was excavated in the third cultural stratum of the Kumnanri remains, the earliest remains where top-shaped earthenware items were found. Top-shaped earthenware belonging to a still earlier period may possibly be discovered in the future. On this basis, it may be supposed that the third cultural stratum of the Kumnanri remains belongs to the latter half of the 2000s B.C. This may also be supposed from the fact that Misongri type earthenware (found in the early period of Kochoson, Ancient

GIFTS FROM PYONGYANG

Gifts exhibited at the presentation ceremony

Recently Pyongyang sent large numbers of gifts to Korean schools of all levels in Japan, including industrial art works and various specimens.

Among the gifts are:

One hundred sets of mineral specimens of 28 kinds; 100 sets of shellfish specimens of 13 kinds; and 100 sets of mushroom specimens of 6 kinds.

The Tokyo Korean High School was presented with a total of 3,150 specimens of butterflies of 113 kinds.

Chosun University was a recipient of 5 handicraft articles and a set of 70 sorts of alcohol-preserved biological specimens.

All those gifts bore their senders' names, President Kim Il Sung and Mr. Kim Jong Il.

On July 10, the presentation ceremony was held at the Korean Culture Centre on the Tokyo Korean High School compound, Tokyo, the capital of the island country.

A total of 520 historical relics on display at the Korean History Museum, at Choson University, have been sent from the DPRK.

Such gifts from Pyongyang are not new.

SEP. 1981:
150 sets of imitations of fruits and vegitables of 36 kinds and ceramic wares 150 sets (5 wares per set),

OCT. 1981:
a total of 1,100 traditional instruments in 100 sets,

APR. 1982:
One 6-year-old cultivated ginseng root to each of children at the Korean primary and middle schools and kindergartens,

APR. 1982:
a marble sculpture titled "Under the Glory of 'Theses on the Socialist Education' " *to Choson University.

*"Theses on the Socialist Education" authored by President Kim Il Sung published in Sep.1977, well known to the world as a classic on education under socialism.

(Continued from page 6)

Foreign Ministry of the People's Republic of China headed by Fu Hao, advisor of the Chinese Foreign Ministry

* A Chinese table tennis team

DPRK DELS. TO FOREIGN COUNTRY

June 8

* A delegation of the North Hamgyong Provincial Committee of the WPK headed by its Secretary Ho Myong Sul left for a visit to the Soviet Maritime Province at invitation of the Maritime Provincial Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union

June 9

* A delegation of the WPK headed by Cho Yong Guk, vice-Director of a Department of the Central Committee of the WPK, left Pyongyang for a visit to Libya

June 11

* Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Ho Dam, special envoy of President Kim Il Sung, arrived in Lusaka for a visit to the Republic of Zambia

June 12

* A delegation of Minju Choson (the organ of the DPRK Gov.) headed by its Deputy Editor-in-Chief Kim Gwang Su left Pyongyang to visit Romania
* A delegation of the Radio and Television Broadcasting Committee of the DPRK left Pyongyang to visit Yugoslavia

June 13

* A delegation of the WPK headed by Kim Yong Nam, Member of the Political Bureau and Secretary of the Central Committee of the WPK, left Pyongyang for a visit to Bulgaria to attend the celebration of the certenary of the birth of G. Dimitrov

June 15

* A delegation of the Korean Journalists Union left Pyongyang for a visit to China.

June 22

* The Pyongyang State Circus led by its head Choe Yun Son left Pyongyang for a visit to Thailand.
* A delegation of the Korean Committee for Solidarity with the World People headed by its vice-Chairman Kim Yong Sun left Pyongyang to attend the celebrations of the fifth anniversary of the founding of the International Liaison Committee for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea and a meeting of its Executive Committee to be held in France.

June 23

* A government trade delegation of the DPRK headed by Li Song Rok, vice-Minister of Foreign Trade, left Pyongyang for a visit to Libya.
* A delegation of the UNESCO National Commission of the DPRK headed by vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Kim Chung Il, Chairman of the UNESCO National Commission of the DPRK, left Pyongyang to attend the 20th Coordinating Meeting of the UNESCO National Commissions of the Socialist Countries scheduled in the German Democratic Republic.

June 24

* A delegation of the WPK headed by Li Jong Ok, Member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the WPK and Premier of the Administration Council, left Pyongyang to attend the 12th Congress of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia.

June 26

* A Party workers delegation of the WPK headed by Kim Jin Ok, vice-Director of a Department of the WPK Central Committee, left Pyongyang for a visit to Czechoslovakia and Romania. (KCNA)

PLO Holds Off Israel

(From Page 1)

demarcation line between Palestinian people, the Lebanese people and genuine friends of our Arab nation and the real enemies of freedom and peace."

The DPRK Government in its June 29 statement appealed to the socialist countries, the non-aligned and newly-emerging states to do what they can to help the Palestinian and Arab peoples in their sacred struggle with the U.S.-supported Israeli Zionists.

The DPRK Government sounded the alarm against the possible second and third Lebanons and called particular attention to the Lebanese situation which it describes as "critical" and jeopardizing the peace and security of the world.

The Americans, the DPRK Government declares, are the masterminds of the current Israeli assaults on Lebanon which are part of the U.S. plan to use Israel as shock force.

The Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, in its reply to the National Leadership of the Arab Socialist Baath Party in Damascus offered to provide any needed assistance for the PLO and the Palestinians in Beirut.

The message said: "The Government of our Republic sincerely discussed the new grave crisis in the Middle East and solemnly declared that it would extend all forms of support and encouragement including dispatch of volunteers if requested by the Arab peoples to strengthen assistance to the fighting Arab comrades-in-arms."

"We also declared that we are ready to give all sorts of help if our help is needed in taking measures for rescuing the Palestinian resistance fighters encircled in Beirut," added the message.

In a move indicative of a likely military assistance, DPRK Minister of People's Armed Forces Gen. O Jin U met on July 14 in Pyongyang separately with a Libyan mission chief and a PLO mission chief.

This determined act of the DPRK has begun to produce the desired effects.

The People's Republic of China, the Soviet Union and other socialist countries have shown firm solidarity with the cause of the Palestinian people and other Arab people.

They also served a stern notice on the further attempt of Israeli Zionists to move into West Lebanon and urged their immediate withdrawal.

The spokesman of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China June 8 issued a statement condemning Israel, which was followed by a statement by State Councillor and Foreign Minister Huang Hua and by a government statement published on June 16.

The government statement attacked the United States for its support of Israel.

It said, "At a time when Israel's frenzied invasion of Lebanon is being condemned by the people of various countries unanimously, the U.S. Government has openly used its veto power in the United Nations to obstruct the Security Council from adopting a draft resolution condemning Israel for its refusal to withdraw its troops. The United States should be condemned for abetting and supporting Israel in its aggression."

The Soviet Union June 14 bluntly warned Israel and demanded an Israeli withdrawal. The government statement described the Israeli invasion as a "criminal act of genocide."

On June 15, French Foreign Minister Claude Cheysson told Israeli Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir that France sided with Lebanon in the Israeli invasion.

French Prime Minister Pierre Mauroy met with PLO political chief Farouk Kaddoumi on June 19, the first time the French Government has received an official from PLO headquarters.

President Mitterrand himself strongly condemned the Israeli invasion of Lebanon. A communique from the President's office singled out Israel as being responsible for the situation in Lebanon and repeated earlier calls for Israel to stop fighting. It compared the Israeli atrocities to those by Nazi Germany.

The U.N. General Assembly overwhelmingly condemned Israel for refusing to withdraw its troops from Lebanon June 26 and urged the Security Council to slap punishing sanctions on Jerusalem.

An emergency foreign ministers conference of the non-aligned countries was convened on July 15 in Nicosia to discuss the appeal from the PLO Chairman Arafat. So far no details have been available of the conference.

A delegation of the DPRK headed by Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Ho Dam attended the extraordinary meeting of foreign ministers of the coordinating bureau of the non-aligned countries.

The degree of the American and Israeli frustration can be seen in the recent moves of Washington and Jerusalem.

President Reagan's offer to send Marines has been so cooly received at Capitol Hill and abroad, that the possible hire of Kissinger for the Middle East mission has been speculated.

Even the U.S. sounded out the possibility of recognizing the PLO. The U.S. objections is to have PLO crushed.

Begin has farther retreated where he gave 30 days for the PLO to get out of Beirut.

Its original aim was to destroy the PLO in the first week of the invasion. But weeks after weeks, the PLO is still in Beirut and in top shape.

Failure in the military operation and the atrocities have provoked sharp criticism from within the Israeli armed forces and the population.

This is the first time in Israeli history.

(Continued from Page 1)

Meanwhile, eight people, including seven students, were sentenced to prison terms ranging from one to two years July 12 on charges of staging anti-American and anti-Chon demonstrations in Chunchon last April.

The Chunchon District Criminal Court sentenced Song Min Suk, 22, and two students at Kangwon National University in Chunchon each to two years in prison.

The three were accused of leading a campus demonstration by burning a Stars and Stripes and by scattering anti-Chon, anti-American leaflets in the provincial capital, 50 miles east of Seoul.

The leaflets included phrases calling for the withdrawal of the U.S. troops from south Korea and "Yankee go home" slogans.

The defendants were charged with violating the national security law and law on assembly and demonstration.

DPRK Attitude toward Non-Aligned Movement

Pyongyang's Perception of Non-Aligned Movement

Definition:

- The non-aligned movement is a progressive movement against any form of domination and subjugation and for independence: it is a mighty revolutionary force of our times which is opposed to imperialism. Only when this movement is expanded and developed can imperialist aggression and intervention be frustrated successfully and all international problems be solved in conformity with the demands and interests of the peoples of the newly-emerging countries.

In order to expand and develop it:

- All its member nations should strictly abide by the fundamental principle of the movement.

The non-aligned countries must not tail after or be drawn into any bloc or cause division within the movement or form new blocs. Only then can the non-aligned movement maintain its intrinsic character and materialize the lofty idea of independence against imperialism.

- The non-aligned countries should observe the principles of complete equality and non-interference in others' internal affairs and strengthen unity and cooperation.

Non-aligned countries must not try to exercise a privilege within the movement or criticitze or meddle in what other members do. In particular, they must refrain from resorting to arms against each other or turning disputes into military conflicts.

They must not antagonize or quarrel with each other, taken in by the imperialist and dominationist manoeuvres for division and alienation but must join hands to counter the aggression and intervention of the dominating forces in firm unity.

They should achieve a strong political unity, give active support to each other, closely cooperate in economic and technical spheres, and help each other in earnest.

- They should strive to abolish the old international economic order and establish a new one.

To this end, they should establish a fair financial and monetary system and reorganize all the unfair and irrational economic relations and eliminate the source of international exploitation. In particular, they should strive to defend the permanent ownership of their domestic resources and economic arteries and reorganize the unfair trade relations and the one-sided system of division of labour whereby they have to sell raw materials at low prices and buy manufactured goods at exorbitant prices.

- They should fight to eliminate the privileges and arbitrariness of the great powers in international political affairs.

Immediate tasks:

1) All the non-aligned countries should dynamically wage the struggle to accelerate the activities of the movement at a higher stage and expand its influences.

What is important here is to continue to concentrate major efforts on promoting the unity and solidarity of the non-aligned movement.

All the member nations should not allow any longer the abnormal situation created between the non-aligned countries and should give priority to the common interests to surmount it as early as possible in the spirit of unity.

They should decisively refrain from their passive attitude in solving disputes and take positive stand and attitude.

The role of the heads of state should be the major one in the whole course of the activities of the movement.

When the regular contacts and activities of the heads of state are put into effect in our movement, it will be very favourable to promoting trust and understanding among the member countries of the non-aligned movement and ensuring unity and solidarity of this movement.

It is urgently necessary to find out the possibilities for the heads of state to meet each other frequently and take an active measure for its realization.

2) They should strengthen and promote the non-aligned movement so as to make this movement practically contribute to achievement of the country's prosperity, development and national thriving and to the consolidation of the political independence.

The prime question for this is to turn the movement into a movement which truly serves the achievement of complete economic liberation of the non-aligned countries.

In particular, priority importance shoud be given to the solution of food problem by strengthening mutual cooperation and solidarity in agricultural field.

It is a very appropriate time now to take an epochal measure of convening the conference of heads of state or government of non-aligned and other developing countries for cooperation between south and south.

3) All the non-aligned countries should actively strive to check and frustrate the ever-intensified aggression and war machinations of the imperialists and defend world peace and security.

All the non-aligned countries should resolutely protest and denounce the aggression and war machinations of the imperialists and deal a telling blow at the imperialists everywhere they stretch out their crooked hands of aggression.

At the same time, it is imperative to make strenuous efforts to check and frustrate the arms reinforcement and expansion of armaments of the imperialists, foil their shameless interference in the internal affairs and subversive activities and sabotage against other countries, withdraw foreign military bases and foreign troops from other countries and create and expand nuclear-free zones and peace zones in many parts of the world.

Pacific Stars and Stripes, July 14, 1982

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